UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/627
10 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 96

SECTORAL POLICY QUESTIONS

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Rae Kwon CHUNG (Republic of Korea)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled:

"Sectoral policy questions:

"(a) Industrial development cooperation;

"(b) Business and development;

"(c) Food and sustainable agricultural development"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 31st, 50th and 51st meetings, on 28 and 31 October, 3 and 6 November and 9 December 1997. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/52/SR.20, 21, 25, 27, 31, 50 and 51). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 13 to 16 October (see A/C.2/52/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 96. Sectoral policy questions

(a) Letter dated 7 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the results of the 97th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Seoul from 10 to 15 April 1997 (A/52/139);

(b) Letter dated 12 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the communiqué and the Montego Bay Declaration issued at the conclusion of the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM, held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, from 29 June to 4 July 1997 (A/52/284);

(c) Letter dated 28 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Asunción Declaration, the Declaration on the Strengthening of the United Nations and the Reform of the Security Council, the Declaration on the Defence of Democracy and the Declaration on Unilateral Measures of the Eleventh Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group, held at Asunción on 23 and 24 August 1997 (A/52/347);

(d) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775);

(e) Letter dated 13 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their twenty-first annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 1997 (A/52/460);

Item 96 (a). Industrial development cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002) (A/52/480);

Item 96 (b). Business and development

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development (A/52/428);

(b) Letter dated 23 September 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the twenty-eighth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, from 17 to 19 September 1997 (A/52/413);

Item 96 (c). Food and sustainable agricultural development

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the outcome of the World Food Summit, held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996 (A/52/132-E/1997/57);

(b) Letter dated 23 September 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the twenty-eighth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga from 17 to 19 September 1997 (A/52/413);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of the major United Nations conferences and summits (E/1997/73).

4. At the 20th meeting, on 28 October, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Africa Bureau of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (under sub-item (a)) and the Director of the Division for Governance, Public Administration and Finance of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-item (b)) (see A/C.2/52/SR.20).

5. At the 25th meeting, on 31 October, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations made an introductory statement under sub-item (c) (see A/C.2/52/SR.25).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/52/L.13, L.13/Rev.1 and L.59

6. At the 27th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "Business and development" (A/C.2/52/L.13). Subsequently, Argentina, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 47/171 of 22 December 1992 entitled 'Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development', 48/180 of 21 December 1993 entitled 'Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development', 50/106 of 20 December 1995 entitled 'Business and development', and 51/191 of 16 December 1996 entitled 'United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions',

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development';[1]

"2. Recognizes that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are essential to sustainable development;

"3. Also recognizes that effective efforts at all levels to combat and avoid corruption and bribery in all countries are elements essential to an improved international business environment, that such efforts enhance fairness and competitiveness in international commercial transactions and form a critical part of promoting transparent and accountable governance, economic and social development and environmental protection in all countries, and that those efforts are especially pressing in the increasingly competitive globalized international economy;

"4. Calls upon Member States to implement the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions;[2]

"5. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/191 to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-third session;

"6. Stresses the central role of the private sector in sustainable development through its support for the interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection;

"7. Notes that private net resource flows to developing countries now exceed official development finance, having reached more than 250 billion dollars in 1996, including 100 billion dollars in foreign direct investment;

"8. Recognizes, in this connection, the growing role of the private sector in areas related to infrastructure, health care, education and the environment, and that the measures needed to make private participation feasible - including economic stabilization, demonopolization and introduction of sound tariff policies - have the potential to strengthen incentives for better public sector performance as well;

"9. Also recognizes that in many countries, particularly developing countries and in economies in transition, the informal sector accounts for

---

[1] A/52/428.

[2] Resolution 51/191, annex.

more than half of all economic activity and is a particularly important source of income for women;

"10. Stresses the importance of micro-credit to people living in poverty, allowing them to undertake the establishment of micro-enterprises, which in turn generate self-employment and contribute to the achieving of empowerment, particularly of women, and calls for the strengthening of institutions supportive of micro-credit;

"11. Encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to involve the private sector in its deliberations and work programme and welcomes the Partners for Development initiative of the Secretary-General of the Conference, and the first meeting of the initiative to be held in Lyon, France, in November 1998;

"12. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the operational development agencies of the United Nations system to focus analytical work, in implementing the present resolution as well as General Assembly resolutions 48/180 and 50/106, on the role of the private sector including the informal sector in sustainable development;

"13. Calls upon the United Nations funds and programmes to incorporate private sector support for sustainable development in programmes, country cooperation frameworks and development assistance frameworks while ensuring a gender perspective within these programmes;

"14. Decides to place this issue in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the General Assembly at that session."

7. At the 51st meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Business and development" (A/C.2/52/L.59), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.13, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 47/171 of 22 December 1992 entitled 'Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development', 48/180 of 21 December 1993 entitled 'Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development', 50/106 of 20 December 1995 entitled 'Business and development', and the Agenda for Development,

"Welcoming that many countries continue to attach major importance to the privatization of enterprises, demonopolization and administrative deregulation in the context of their economic restructuring policies, as a means to increase efficiency, economic growth and sustainable development,

"Recognizing the importance of the market and the private sector for the efficient functioning of economies in various stages of development,

"Recognizing the sovereign right of each State to decide on the development of its private and public sectors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each sector, bearing in mind the economic, social and cultural diversity in the world,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development';[1]

"2. Underlines the positive role of the private sector in supporting economic growth and development as well as in the mobilization of resources;

"3. Emphasizes the role of the private sector in each country including international investors, to contribute positively to the implementation of national macroeconomic policies, and macroeconomic stabilization programmes;

"4. Recognizes that business and industry, including transnational corporations, play a crucial role in the social and economic development of a country. A stable policy regime enables and encourages business and industry to operate responsibly and efficiently and to implement longer-term policies. Increasing prosperity, a major goal of the development process, is contributed primarily by the activities of business and industry;

"5. Convinced that a stable and transparent environment for commercial transactions in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources across national borders, in order to promote growth and development, and recognizes in this context, that effective efforts at all levels to combat corruption and bribery are essential elements of an improved international business environment;

"6. Recognizes the important role of Governments in creating, through transparent and participatory processes, an enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization, in particular in establishing the judicial, executive and legislative frameworks necessary for a market-based exchange of goods and services and for good management;

"7. Emphasizes the importance of a supportive international economic environment, including investment and trade, for the promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization;

"8. Recognizes the need to increase private sector involvement in the provisions of infrastructure services, inter alia, through joint ventures between public and private entities, particularly in countries with economies in transition, while protecting essential services and safeguarding the environment;

"9. Recognizes that in many countries the informal sector accounts for a significant part of all economic activity and is a particularly

important source of income for women and that the progressive integration of the informal sector should be encouraged;

"10. Stresses the importance of micro-credit to people living in poverty, allowing them to undertake the establishment of micro-enterprises, which in turn generate self-employment and contribute to the achieving of empowerment, particularly of women, and calls for the strengthening of institutions supportive of micro-financing, in particular, micro-credit;

"11. Values the promotion of entrepreneurship, including through the informal sector and micro-enterprises, in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and industries by various actors throughout civil society, and of privatization, demonopolization, and the simplification of administrative procedures;

"12. Recognizes the important role of cooperatives in the development and promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises;

"13. Encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to provide a forum for intergovernmental discussions, with the participation of representatives from the private sector, concerning issues related to privatization, enterprise development, and international flows of investment and welcomes the efforts by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to build a lasting partnership for development with non-governmental actors, including through the 'Partners for Development' initiative to be held in Lyon, France in 1998;

"14. Invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the other relevant United Nations organs to further strengthen their activities, in particular for Africa and the least developed countries, in the promotion of entrepreneurship development especially for small and medium-sized enterprises and calls upon the international community to lend its support to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in this regard;

"15. Stresses that the outsourcing of work from the transnational corporations to the small and medium-sized enterprises is supportive to the development of entrepreneurship and privatization in developing countries;

"16. Calls upon the United Nations funds and programmes, in accordance with their mandates, to continue to strengthen support to the promotion of entrepreneurship and, in their work in implementing this resolution, to give due consideration to the role of the private sector in development, taking into account the priorities set by each country, while ensuring a gender perspective, and, in this connection, states that there is a need to assist in particular the Governments of developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition in strengthening their capacity to encourage wider participation of the private sector;

"17. Decides to place this issue in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, and requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation

with relevant United Nations bodies, to prepare a report which includes analytical work on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the General Assembly at that session."

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, proposed that the Committee take no action on the draft resolution.

9. The representative of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat made a statement in response to a question raised (see A/C.2/52/SR.51).

10. The representative of Luxembourg, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, then proposed a suspension of the meeting.

11. The Committee proceeded to vote on the motion for a suspension of the meeting, which was rejected by 87 votes to 50, with 1 abstention.

12. Statements in favour of the motion to take no action on the draft resolution were then made by the representatives of Costa Rica and Indonesia. Statements against the motion were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the Russian Federation.

13. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the motion to take no action on draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.59, which was carried by 90 votes to 53.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.13, with the exception of Mozambique, and joined by Turkey, introduced a revised draft resolution entitled "Business and development" (A/C.2/52/L.13/Rev.1), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 47/171 of 22 December 1992 entitled 'Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development', 48/180 of 21 December 1993 entitled 'Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development', 50/106 of 20 December 1995 entitled 'Business and development', and 51/191 of 16 December 1996 entitled 'United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions',

"Welcoming the privatization process in many countries through, inter alia, demonopolization and administrative deregulation in the context of their economic restructuring policies, as a means to increase efficiency, economic growth and sustainable development, and stresses the importance of strengthening this process,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development';[1]

"2. Recognizes that effective efforts at all levels to combat and avoid corruption and bribery in all countries are elements essential to an improved international business environment, that such efforts enhance fairness and competitiveness in international commercial transactions and form a critical part of promoting transparent and accountable governance, economic and social development and environmental protection in all countries, and that those efforts are especially pressing in the increasingly competitive globalized international economy;

"3. Stresses the important role of the private sector in sustainable development in supporting the interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection;

"4. Recognizes that business and industry, including transnational corporations, play a crucial role in the social and economic development of a country, that a stable policy regime enables and encourages business and industry to operate responsibly and efficiently and to implement longer-term policies and that increasing prosperity, a major goal of the development process, is contributed primarily by the activities of business and industry;

"5. Recognizes the important role of Governments in creating, through transparent and participatory processes, an enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization and, in particular, in establishing the judicial, executive and legislative frameworks necessary for the market-based exchange of goods and services and for good management;

"6. Reaffirms the importance of creating sound national macroeconomic policy in the promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization and stresses the need for a supportive international economic environment, including investment and trade, for the promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization in all countries;

"7. Recognizes that Governments, business and industry, including transnational corporations, should strengthen partnerships to implement the principles and criteria for sustainable development;

"8. Recognizes the growing role of the private sector in areas related to infrastructure, and that the measures needed to make private participation feasible - deregulating the economy, strengthening relevant legislation to provide legal protection, reducing administrative interference to promote free competition and providing institutional support to small and medium-sized enterprises - have the potential to strengthen incentives for better public sector performance as well;

"9. Encourages the private sector to play a role in areas related to social development and environmental protection;

"10. Recognizes that in many countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the informal sector

accounts for a significant part of all economic activity and is a particularly important source of income for women, and that the progressive integration of the informal sector into the formal sector should be encouraged;

"11. Stresses the importance of micro-credit to people living in poverty, allowing them to undertake micro-enterprises, which in turn generate self-employment and contribute to achieving empowerment, particularly of women, and calls for the strengthening of institutions supportive of micro-financing, including micro-credit;

"12. Values the promotion of entrepreneurship, including through the informal sector and micro-enterprises, in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and industries by various actors throughout civil society, and of privatization, demonopolization and the simplification of administrative procedures;

"13. Recognizes the important role of cooperatives in the development and promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises;

"14. Encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to involve non-governmental actors in its activities in an advisory capacity and welcomes the Partners for Development Initiative of the Secretary-General and the meeting to be held at Lyon, France, in November 1998;

"15. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the operational development agencies of the United Nations system to focus analytical work, in implementing the present resolution as well as General Assembly resolutions 48/180 and 50/106, on the role of the private sector including the informal sector in sustainable development;

"16. Calls upon the United Nations funds and programmes to incorporate support for sustainable development from the private sector in programmes, country cooperation frameworks and development assistance frameworks, and to continue to strengthen their programme activities that are supportive of the promotion of entrepreneurship, while promoting an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in those programmes, country cooperation frameworks and development assistance frameworks;

"17. Decides to include this issue in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

15. Also at the 51st meeting, the representative of the United States of America withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.13/Rev.1 on behalf of the sponsors.

16. Statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the States

Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) (see A/C.2/52/SR.51).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/52/L.16 and L.40

17. At the 31st meeting, on 6 November, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation" (A/C.2/52/L.16), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[3] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[4] and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[5]

"Taking note of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their twenty-first annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 1997,[6] the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, issued on 25 September 1997,[7] and the Declaration on Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare in June 1997, on the importance of industrial development for developing countries, especially those in Africa, and the essential role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in this regard,

"Reaffirming its resolution 50/94 of 20 December 1995 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, and resolution 51/170 of 16 December 1996,

"Recognizing the key role of industrialization in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa, as well as its role in facilitating efforts for the eradication of poverty, the integration of women in the development process and the creation of productive employment,

---

[3] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[4] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[5] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[6] A/52/460.

[7] A/52/447-S/1997/775, annex.

"Recognizing the increasing role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the role of the industrial sector in development process,

"Taking note of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting, held at Accra in May 1997,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);[*]

"2. Calls on all Member States to support the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, taking into account the results of the mid-term review of the Second Decade;

"3. Invites donor countries, United Nations funds and programmes, all relevant United Nations organizations and the private sector to participate in the 1998 meeting of donors to be organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of African Unity under the leadership of the African Development Bank and in cooperation with the World Bank;

"4. Appeals to the international community and the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, to support the programmes of the African countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves;

"5. Urges African Member States to integrate the objectives of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization into their national plans and the establishment of institutional capacity for the formulation of mechanisms to follow up and monitor programmes and projects, including, where appropriate, the involvement of the private sector;

"6. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa and other relevant United Nations organizations to work closely with Governments and the private sector in Africa at the national, regional and international levels to foster industrial production and development;

"7. Calls on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa to increase their coordination with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies and donors with a view to accelerating the implementation and goals of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

---

[*] A/52/480.

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

18. At the 50th meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation: Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa" (A/C.2/52/L.40), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.16, and proposed that the brackets be deleted from around the words "sustained economic growth and sustainable development" in the fifth preambular paragraph.

19. Upon the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Committee proceeded to a recorded vote on the draft resolution.

20. Statements before the vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the United Republic of Tanzania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) (see A/C.2/52/SR.50).

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.40 by a recorded vote of 151 to 1 (see para. 25).[9] The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic,

[9] The delegation of Slovenia subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour.

Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

22. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), South Africa, the Russian Federation and Australia (see A/C.2/52/SR.50).

23. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.40, draft resolution A/C.2/52/L.16 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Draft decision

24. At its 51st meeting, on 9 December, upon the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of documents before it under the item (see para. 26).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

25. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Industrial development cooperation: Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[10] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[11] and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[12]

Taking note of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their twenty-first annual meeting, held in New York on

---

[10] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[11] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[12] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

26 September 1997,[13] the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, issued on 25 September 1997,[14] and the Declaration on Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997,[15] concerning the importance of industrial development for developing countries, especially those in Africa, and the essential role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in this regard,

Reaffirming its resolution 50/94 of 20 December 1995 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, and its resolution 51/170 of 16 December 1996,

Recognizing the importance of industrialization as a key element in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa, as well as its role in facilitating efforts for the eradication of poverty, the integration of women in the development process and the creation of productive employment,

Recognizing the increasing role of the business community, including the private sector, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector,

Taking note of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting, held at Accra in May 1997,

Emphasizing the continuing need for the mobilization of adequate resources through domestic and international initiatives for the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, including a favourable climate for foreign direct investment, private sector development, small and medium-sized enterprises and enhanced market access, and recognizing the need for African countries to use both human and financial resources more effectively in the process of industrialization,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);[16]

2. Calls upon all Member States to support the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan

---

[13] A/52/460, annex.

[14] A/52/447-S/1997/775, annex.

[15] See A/52/465, annex II.

[16] A/52/480.

of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, taking into account the results of the mid-term review of the Second Decade;

3. Invites donor countries, United Nations funds and programmes, all relevant United Nations organizations and the private sector to participate in a meeting of donors to be organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of African Unity under the leadership of the African Development Bank and in cooperation with the World Bank;

4. Appeals to the international community and the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, in accordance with their agreed mandates, work programmes and priorities, to support the programmes of the African countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves;

5. Urges African Member States to integrate the objectives of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization into their national plans and the establishment of institutional capacity for the formulation of mechanisms to follow up and monitor programmes and projects, including, where appropriate, the involvement of the private sector;

6. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa and other relevant United Nations organizations, in accordance with their agreed mandates, work programmes and priorities, to work closely with Governments and the private sector in Africa at the national, regional and international levels to foster industrial production and development;

7. Calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, in accordance with their agreed mandates, work programmes and priorities, to strengthen their coordination with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies and donors with a view to accelerating the implementation and goals of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

* * *

26. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Documents relating to sectoral policy questions

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the outcome of the World Food Summit, held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996;[17]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development (A/52/428).[18]

---

[17] A/52/132-E/1997/57.

[18] A/52/428.